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# Latin America Report

No. 2390



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27 October 1981

## LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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## AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL OFFICIAL IN CUBA

## Holds Press Conference

FL151558 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Our reporter, Rolando de La Rivera, will now tell us about the press conference held last night at the Habana Libre Hotel by Freddy Balzan, executive secretary of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal and vice president of the International Organization of Journalists, who is passing through our country:

Yes, the executive secretary of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal made a few statements for the national and foreign press last night explaining that the tribunal was set up in view of the high degree of danger posed by U.S. intervention and interference in Central America in recent times. The Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal was officially organized on 23 September in Managua with the participation of several prominent figures who had previously attended the meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of our America here in Havana.

In his talks with newsmen, Balzan referred to the Central American area, noting that the victims of imperialist intervention in El Salvador now amount to more than 30,000 persons while the CIA and Pentagon step up their intervention in Guatemala and threaten the Sandinist revolution. Freddy Balzan noted that one of the principal activities of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal is to denounce the crimes of the U.S. intelligence services in the area. In this connection he mentioned the CIA's aid to counterrevolutionary groups operating in the border with Nicaragua. Among the many destabilizing actions of imperialism against this brother country Balzan said that only 2 days ago, a high-ranking functionary of the U.S. Embassy in Managua called Nicaraguan leaders and told them of a presumed aggression being plotted against the diplomatic mission. For this reason, the yankee representative said, there were U.S. planes ready to rescue the endangered diplomatic personnel. On this subject, Balzan said:

[Begin recording] Of course, this report was received with great indignation not only by the revolutionary government but also by the people of Nicaragua because no aggression of any kind has ever taken place there against that embassy or any other. The Nicaraguan people, aside from having a revolutionary national leadership, are a people who have been slowly acquiring a very high degree of political awareness and they know that any action of this kind would only lead to an aggression which is possibly what the enemies of the revolution are waiting for.

Therefore, Commander Humberto Ortega himself warned last night at Revolution Square that the people had to be on the alert because motives could lurk behind that call unknown to the Nicaraguan revolution and the people had to be alert to any provocateur who would not only try to create a difficult situation with that embassy or but also with any other. He called on all the militias, the armed forces and the revolutionary people to be on the alert to any provocation that might arise in this connection. [end recording]

More on Statement

PA160607 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The executive secretary of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal, Freddy Balzan, said here in Havana that a campaign was began on Wednesday to collect more than 100,000 signatures to support a document that will be sent to the UN. The document supports the peace proposal of the (?Salvadoran) revolutionary organizations and the condemnation of the U.S. interventionist policy in those countries.

Balzan charged that since the beginning of the Sandinist revolutionary process, the United States, through its intelligence organizations, has supported the counterrevolutionary gangs in Nicaragua and has fomented separatist movements among Nicaraguan Indian communities.

The executive secretary of the Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal said that the tribunal was created not only to denounce the economic pressures against Nicaragua but to denounce all U.S. interventionist maneuvers in Central America, such as the economic blackmail against Costa Rica, the violations to the canal treaties signed with Panama and the U.S. arms race underway in El Salvador and Guatemala.

He concluded by saying that the talks between the dictatorial regimes of El Salvador and Guatemala which are supported by Washington are a new aggression against the Sandinist revolution and world peace.

CSO: 3010/87

## ATAC, ACTALAC MEETING CONCLUDES IN HAVANA

FL170143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] After 5 days of fruitful exchanges of knowledge, the 43d congress of the Cuba's Association of Sugar Technicians [ATAC] and the second convention of the Civilian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Technicians [ACTALAC], which were held concurrently at Havana City's Palace of Conventiones, concluded today.

With the attendance of more than 1,000 delegates and guests, including 100 foreign specialists, 331 reports on diverse topics of the sugar industry sector were examined during the working sessions of four committees, which constitutes a record both because of the high number of papers and the high degree of scientific and technical meticulousness, that is the quality demonstrated.

In his closing remarks, first vice minister of the sugar industry Raul Truuillo valued very highly the importance of the congress and convention which made it possible for an exchange of experiences and contributed to the strengthening of the two organizations, ATAC and ACTALAC, as well as afforded us the opportunity to prepare ourselves better in all aspects for the 18th congress of the International Society of Sugarcane Technicians, ISSCT, in February 1983 in Havana City.

Referring to that, the sugar industry vice minister stated: [Begin recording] The preparatory tasks for the 18th ISSCT congress have reached a very advanced phase. However, during 1982 it is essential to work intensely to find a solution to the most varied problems which the organization of an event of such magnitude requires, especially to achieve a great success in accordance with the trust placed on us by the sugar technicians of the entire world. [end recording]

Referring to the number of young technicians in the ministry of the sugar industry, Raul Truuillo announced that 2,489 graduates from diverse university specialties in recent years are already working in the ministry.

On behalf of the foreign specialists, Eng (Alfonso Miaja), president of Mexico's Association of Sugar Technicians, made a speech during the closing session. [Begin recording] Lastly, I wish to reiterate my recognition to the ATAC for the organization of the event. I also wish to express best wishes for the organization of the 18th ISSCT and the follow-up congress in Mexico. I thank the Cuban people for the hospitality accorded us. [end recording]

CSO: 3010/86

## ARMY SOURCES REFUTE REPORT ON LIST OF MISSING PERSONS

PY190241 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 17 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpt] A high-ranking military source yesterday indicated that Argentine Army Commander in Chief Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri has not issued any instructions to prepare a list of persons missing as a result of antisubversive actions.

The high-ranking officer thus refuted reports to the effect that the army commander in chief had given orders to prepare an official list of missing persons, a list which might have been released by the end of this year or the beginning of next year.

The military source stated: "It is a fact that General Galtieri is closely following the status of persons arrested and held at the disposal of the executive branch."

The commander in chief of the army has issued precise instructions to army corps commanders to supply updated information on all arrests which take place within their jurisdiction or any other pertinent data concerning the status of persons under arrest.

In this regard it is hoped that approximately 200 persons will be released from prisons and military units.

If we take into account that 30 persons were released yesterday, approximately 750 persons have been released so far.

The military source indicated that reports, concerning the possibility of official information being released concerning the fate of persons whose whereabouts are unknown as a result of the antiterrorist struggle which has taken place in the country, are totally incorrect.

The source also recalled remarks on this subject repeatedly made by General Galtieri and other officials to the effect that these cases have been definitely closed.

CSO: 3020/6

## BRIEFS

GEN NUTTING'S VISIT--Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri said goodbye this morning at 0800 to Lt Gen Wallace Nutting, chief of the U.S. Army's southern forces. After reviewing the troops at the Libertador building, the U.S. military chief had a 20-minute meeting with Galtieri. After this meeting, Nutting departed for the Jorge Newberry Airport in order to return to his country. At the airport Nutting had a chat with the press. During his talk with the press he stated that he had been very taken with the natural beauty of our country and that he is leaving with a very good impression of the Argentine Army. It is very well trained, he said, and has great military spirit. He added that the technological and professional quality of the Argentine armed forces is optimum, and he lauded the TAM combat vehicles which are manufactured here. Finally, Nutting expressed his desire that the exchange of technology and men be increased between the two armies, which have a lot in common. [Text] [PY141812 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 81]

AERONAUTIC CONTROL SYSTEM--Cordoba, 3 Oct 81 (TELAM)--Air Force Air Defense Commander Brig Gen Antonio Jose Crosetto, has announced the start of the operation of an integrated air space control system based on radars and a modern communication circuit that will also increase the security of flights. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1415 GMT 3 Oct 81]

IBRD LOANS--Buenos Aires, 2 Oct 81 (TELAM)--The executive branch has granted its approval for two loans that will be granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The two loans, that will amount to \$300 million, will be earmarked for financing the project to modify the Lujan de Cuyo and La Plata refineries, and for projects involving oil and gas production. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 2 Oct 81]

DETAINEES RELEASED--Buenos Aires, 6 Oct 81 (TELAM)--The Interior Ministry reported today that the following detainees have been released on parole: Carlos Luis Almiron, Jose Martin Nitzschman, Nestor Silvio Navarro. Jose Luis Sande, Manuel Horacio Pilan, Juan Pablo Valenzuela, Carlos Abel Azcona, Norma Beatriz Nassif Canz and Jorge Eduardo Rulli. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 6 Oct 81]

CSO: 3010/80

## BRIEFS

NEW DEFENSE CHIEF--A new commander of the Bahamas Defense Force has been named to replace Commodore William Swinley who leaves the Bahamas on 13 December upon completion of a 5-year tour of duty here. His replacement, Commodore C.P.R. Belton, is scheduled to arrive on 28 November. Commodore Belton will be on loan from the Royal Navy. [Excerpt] [FL092042 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 3025/1002

## DAILY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT AUSTERITY PROGRAM

PY151259 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Reorganization and Austerity"]

[Text] The public is practically hearing all the time about government plans to reorganize state enterprises. As a result of unexpected changes (in government, ministries or managers of state organizations), announcements have been made that studies are being carried out for "complete reorganization" without paying any interest to cost and efforts.

In most cases the studies end, but the person responsible for the reorganization has already resigned because of political or other reasons. Therefore, the project is filed away. The new official feels he has been entrusted with the truth and the most appropriate solutions, therefore he feels it is his duty to disregard prior projects and will then announce with pomposity that his administration "will carry out studies for reorganization, rationalization, etc."

For example, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) and the Bolivian Development Corporation (CBF) are subject to these political ups and downs. They function but their deficit is chronic. As usual the people must suffer the consequences of bad administration, high costs, people under special contracts and the lack of effective and responsible work.

This situation is also affected by contradictory behavior which has received adverse comments on several occasions. From the government house, the leaders who happen to be in power--in accordance with the situation of the country--demand a policy of austerity which is a utopia in reality. Minor expenditures are eliminated, recently created measures are cancelled, trips planned for the following week are also cancelled and other expenditures of secondary nature stopped. But in reality, these institutions--the most important government organizations--continue with high expenditures that benefit some people but harm the country. Commissions travel abroad to carry out negotiations of little value. Useless "inspections" throughout the country are made. New vehicles are purchased to replace, without any need, the not so used ones. The purchasing departments disregard the bidding system and regulations for purchasing the necessary articles (commissary supplies, tools, etc) and other products.

A recent example of this absurd waste is that COMIBOL has designated delegates in two countries, disregarding the fact that for 2 years other "delegates" have been in charge of the affairs of this corporation. These officials are absolutely expendable because the work they are suppose to do is a direct duty of the accredited embassies.

The country is aware that state enterprises must be administered with complete solvency, ethics and responsibility. It also knows that there is currently a need for an honest and austere balance within these enterprises. In other words, the country demands effort and ability in putting into practice the appropriate measures for their recovery.

It is not possible to continue the policy of bargaining for minor things and at the same time have a free hand for greater expenditures having no benefit for the community. Austerity must begin with big things: the high positions and the people who have responsible jobs. Economizing should not only affect those occupying lower positions and deciding matters of lesser importance. This is how the publicized "austerity" is prevented from creating political privileges.

CSO: 3010/81

## BRIEFS

INCREASED TIN PRODUCTION--The National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) has reported that tin production increased 17.8 percent in the period January-August 1981. [PY142100 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Oct 81]

LOANS FOR BOLIVIAN BANKS--The Andean Development Corporation (CAF) has granted two \$500,000 loans to the Santa Cruz Bank and the Livestock and Industrial Bank of Beni. The loans are earmarked for financing purchases of nontraditional products. [PY142100 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Oct 81]

POPULATION IN 1985--La Paz, 3 Oct (AFP)--The National Statistics Institute (INE) reported here today that the Bolivian population will be of 6,429,226 in 1985. The approximate average rate of natural growth of the population is 4 percent per annum, which is one of the highest rates in the continent. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 3 Oct 81]

DETAINEES' ACTIVITIES CONTROLLED--La Paz, 15 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that more than 300 persons are obliged to present themselves daily at the offices of the Special Security Services (SES) in La Paz so that their activities can be controlled. A newspaper has indicated that several of these persons have visited its offices in order to request that the government lift this measure, in compliance with its promise to govern within the law. In the majority of the cases the persons are people who have been detailed for political or labor reasons and they belong to various social sectors, including men, women, children and old people. [Text] [PY151553 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 15 Oct 81]

CSO: 3010/81

## REPORTAGE ON ENTRY OF EXTREMISTS INTO NELTUME AREA

## Daily Reports on Events

PY090018 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Sep 81 p C4

[Text] Thirty five extremists have been able to cross the Chilean border in the last few months and have entered the country in order to increase terrorist actions in the jungle areas of Neltume.

This is one of the main conclusions that can be arrived at after studying the documents to which EL MERCURIO had exclusive access at ONI (National Intelligence Center) headquarters yesterday.

Most of the 35 terrorists have been already identified.

The following terrorists are now being eagerly searched for: Miguel Cabrera Fernandez or Juan Carlos Miranda Torres or "Paine," who is the base leader in the Neltume operation; French doctor Pierre Charles Raoul Cardyn Dejen, or Michelle Mandon--MIR's regional leader, connected with the French Government and member of a French political party; Jorge Enrique Duran Delgado or J.L. Chavez Contreras or A. Andrade Padilla or "Hugo," in charge of the group's logistics; Ramon Segundo Pezo Jara, the commando's scout; J.A. Rios Lemus or F.O. Soto Perez or Juan Angel Ojeda Aguayo or "Alex" or "Gabriel," the group's medical assistant who has been specially trained for rendering medical services.

These are highly dangerous individuals who have fled with arms and explosive devices. They are part of the militia plan that Andres Pascal is directing from the underground.

Sixty terrorists have been trained for attacking Chilean military targets, specifically: Temuco's "Tucapel" and Valdivia's "Maturana" regiments.

The "militia army" were supposed to meet in December. The resistance movement has publicly admitted its defeat, blaming the failure of its plans on "the sinister security team that dismantled its organizations."

The military search for the above terrorists is still under way. EL MERCURIO has the records of the extremists, who are formerly expelled citizens who have returned to Chile--together with a group of about 30 persons--with the help of the European ultraleft.

Personnel from the security services have devised a plan called "second Pilmaiquen operation" which permitted the arrest of seven extremists and the identification of the others. "All of them, according to a report released by the CNI department heads, are formerly expelled citizens who have received subversive and criminal training and who have participated in operation come-back, reentering the country with clear-cut goals."

These goals involved a plan whose first stage was the return to the country with forged papers. This stage was called "operation come-back." The second stage consisted of the "settlement, adaptation to the environment and plotting of their own routes." To this purpose, they traveled to the southern area, they plotted routes inside the thick woods, they built hideouts or shelters which were fully supplied for emergencies, and they sketched maps of the area.

The Frenchman, P. Raoul Cardyn Dejen, knew every inch of that region. The third stage consisted of "securing various supplies." During this stage they improved their facilities, they accumulated sanitary material that Cardyn could obtain given his professional status certified by Register 359,077 from the Chilean medical Association, and they gathered documents and food. The fourth stage was "the paving of the way" for the operations, and during this stage they were caught by the intelligence and security services. The extremists were building death traps, they were mining some areas and they were placing dynamite to blow up the bridges. There were drawings of the main roads sprinkled with explosive devices and of hundreds of targets stuffed full of bombs. CNI sources have reported that, fortunately, all of this material was taken away before any accident could happen.

When the subversive action was interrupted, the militiamen were waiting for the return of a selected group of their army, which--in its first stop--was comprised of 60 individuals who were ready for launching the attack in December. The 12 Neltume men were reportedly the leaders and they were to gain followers either through conviction or force. All these actions were aimed at surprising the morning troops review of Tucapel and Marturana regiments in Temuco and Valdivia, ensuring in this way the expansion of the movement.

In the opinion of a high CNI official, who has experience in the antisubversive struggle, "the extremists were betrayed by their peculiar behavior, which, instead of drawing supporters, made the people reject them. They have never been supported by the rural population."

He added that leftists and extremists always behave in the same way. If they settle in a city they do not receive visitors. They have no children. The husband does not arrive after 2100. They stay for 6 months at one house and then they move on. They stay up late typing. They do not share the community's life. Papers in their garbage cans have usually been burnt. When they make use of vehicles they never get out of them at the corner next to their houses, because they "case the field" before they go to their houses. These traits make them stand out.

The CNI official also said that there is an increasing number of leftist defectors, especially those who feel that they are being used by Pascal Allende's maneuvering. The following is a statement made by a MIR member at a time when his weight

went down to 42 kg because of his precarious economic situation and food shortage: "When I recall the demands made by Andres Pascal and the times I asked for help without receiving any answer from my comrades I felt like dying. Later I felt very angry because Pascal was still fond of eating pie at tea hours on Sundays while I was starving."

The self-styled "national command of the popular resistance militias" yesterday issued a communique which was delivered to communications media and which states that "starting on 11 September, about 10 clashes, skirmishes and confrontations" have taken place between militiamen and armed forces detachments in the Neltume area, in Valdivia Province.

In a typed document with a mimeographed headline reading AIR (Resistance Information Agency), the national command of the popular resistance militias states that "in the area known as La Pera, the guerrilla militiamen" have attacked a detachment of the 4th Army Division, wounding soldiers and "killing several others."

They admit that in those clashes "our forces had seven casualties" who "were mostly wounded and taken prisoner."

The communique was left by unknown persons at the men's room of a restaurant in the Vicuna Mackenna and Irarrazabal sector. This newspaper had been previously informed about the communique through a phone call made by a woman who identified herself as a member of the Resistance Information Agency (AIR).

The name of Andres Pascal Allende appears at the end of the note, but there is no signature.

The government Social Communications Agency [DINACOS] has referred to the communique issued by the self-styled "Resistance Information Agency" as "a typical maneuver for propaganda purposes."

A spokesman has said that such a version was easy to disprove since "if those casualties have actually happened, the relatives of the dead would have noticed their absence and would have asked for the bodies of their beloved ones, and this, of course, has not happened."

The source added that "the sole purpose of this action is to confuse the public opinion and to try to have free advertising."

#### Alleged Guerrilla Collaborators Arrested

PY141630 Santiago Chile TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Oct 81 p 4

[Text] Temuco--Three alleged "collaborators" of the Neltume guerrilla group were arrested here by security forces at the beginning of this week and are reportedly being held in the Temuco penitentiary and the Buen Pastor women's prison. They are at the disposal of the military prosecutor of this city which is under the jurisdiction of the Valdivia military court.

Requests for habeas corpus have been submitted on their behalf to the Temuco court of appeals.

It has been learned that the people arrested for complicity with the Neltume guerrilla group reportedly are Edinson Chihuailaf Arriagada, professor of basic education; Jose Gabriel Cuevas Reyes, professor and taxi driver, both being held in the Temuco penitentiary; and Irnalda Jimenez Vergara, housewife, held in the Buen Pastor prison.

These three persons were reportedly listed in documents found in the possession of Chilean in exile who illegally returned to the country through the Huahum pass, Panguipulli Community, Valdivia Province, 10th region and who were killed in Neltume.

The function of these people was reportedly described by the security forces as "collaborators," that is, people whom those in exile might have found of some help here in the country.

There is also a report about a list of extremists which was reportedly found in the possession of those killed or in their "hideouts."

CSO: 3010/77

## EXTREMIST HIDEOUT DISCOVERED

PY082342 Santiago Chile LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 3 Oct 81 p 81

[Excerpts] A "hideout" of the proscribed MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], located in the neighborhood of Conchali, has been discovered and raided by the police. It has been established that it had been occupied up to a few days ago, when three women and two men fled leaving behind explosives, "tirebursters" ["miguelitos"] and documents that have been considered important by those in charge of the investigation. The hideout of the extremists was found casually when the owner turned up for last month's rent.

LA TERCERA was in the neighborhood of the house, 1665 Manco Capac St, when, at the request of the owner, the house was raided at 1730 on Thursday. It has been established that the inhabitants of the house disappeared at the beginning of the week without leaving any apparent trail.

The person who had rented the house was a woman of medium height (not more than 1.65 meters high, blond and approximately 35 years old), who had told her neighbors that she worked in an artisans fair. Two young girls lived with the woman, a young girl of 15 and a little girl of 10, both of them students, "because they were seen with uniforms."

Through the investigation carried out by the reporters, it has been established that two individuals visited the house, but they always only stayed for a short time and then disappeared quickly. One of the individuals is considered to be "important" within the extremist sector, it was confidentially leaked yesterday.

According to the investigation carried out by LA TERCERA, the house was occupied on several occasions in order to hide runaway terrorists after they had carried out attacks in Santiago. It is also suspected that at the beginning of the year several guerrillas, who had a camp in the Neltume area, stayed at the house.

The "important" person who usually resided at 1665 Manco Capac St disappeared from the neighborhood approximately 45 days ago and it is believed that he is linked to Guillermo Rodriguez, the extremist who planned and perpetrated 40 terrorist actions.

It is known that the two individuals who resided at the house on Manco Capac St participated in December in the triple attack against banks located in the sector of Irarrazabal St where it meets Macul St. In the middle of this year they also participated in the attacks against two police units and the Manquehue Agency of the State Bank, which was precisely where the extremist, Charles Ramirez Caldera, was killed.

The following were found in the house: "tirebursters," similar to those used in recent subversive propaganda actions; "Vietnamese" type bombs, the same as those that were used in the attacks against the 19th Carabineros Precinct and the Las Condes investigations unit; aluminum powder; and materiel for manufacturing detonators.

All the explosive materiel and documents were taken from the house and the latter are now being perused to find clues for the capture of the fugitive extremists.

CSO: 3010/77

## DAILY COMMENTS ON APPEAL BY LEFTIST PARTIES

PY072242 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Sep 81 p A3

[Text] After meeting for several days in Mexico City, the United Chilean Left—which is made up of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and former Popular Unity, both banished--has issued a document proposing to join efforts with the Christian Democratic Party, now recessed, in order to "overthrow the dictatorship."

Eight Chilean leftist political parties have concluded in the Mexican capital that "all social and political forces--including the Christian Democratic Party--share the responsibility for overthrowing the dictatorship in order to permit our people to freely decide their fate."

This appeal agrees with another one that was made days before by the local Communist Party through Radio Moscow, to the effect that "democratic forces" should unite to prevent a turnabout on 20 issues (nationalizations, expropriations, governmental takeovers, etc). The former appeal, however, is hardly in keeping with the terrorist inventory that EL MERCURIO published in its Monday issue.

"To permit our people to decide freely on their fate" and to unite "democratic forces" are statements that would sound strange if said by those who are directly responsible for 92 terrorist actions that were carried out last year. They sound even stranger when they are said by instigators, intellectual authors, "fellow travellers" and MIR collaborators.

There are 47 extremist commandos that are currently operating in our country, and all of them are MIR cells. Under various denominations, they have claimed responsibility for most of the attacks, setting off explosive devices, sabotage, stealing vehicles, stealing cabs in order to carry out their actions with greater impunity, pamphlet distribution, etc.

These cells make up the Santiago regional command of the Resistance Militia, which is the name that the MIR has now adopted. They keep in touch with the public through EL REBELDE.

Several commandos are named after MIR's "heroes," some of whom were killed "while on duty." The citizenry will not forget the actions by the slippery Andres Pascal--who is still clandestinely at work--by Miguel Henriquez, Luciano Cruz and others who have followed a violent path since 1967.

The Resistance Militia has been paying tribute to those "heroes" by attacking the members of the armed forces, the guardians of order or innocent victims from the very people that they claim to be defending.

In recent years, starting in 1974, 17 persons died as a consequence of MIR's terrorist actions. There have been at least 100 seriously wounded persons.

Some of the victims, fatal or otherwise, of local terrorism are: Carabinero Cpl Ramon Castillo Concha, Army Cap Osvaldo Heyder Goycolea, Carabinero Sgt Tilio Bereira, Carabinero Jose Sandoval Fonseca, engineers brigade Lt Luis Carevic, Sgt Nicomedes Inostroza, Carabinero Cpl Bruno Burdiles, Carabinero Heriberto Novoa Escobar, Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, CNI [National Intelligence Center] agent Humberto Tapia, Maj Ingrid Oldrock and Carabinero Pedro Leyton.

It is this local terrorism and its friends from the united left which are making a call for restoring democracy in Chile.

CSO: 3010/77

## DAILY OPPOSED TO ANDEAN PACT INTEGRATION

PY152106 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Oct 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Andean Aspirations"]

[Excerpts] Members of the Andean Pact periodically express their hope for a possible return of Chile to the organization.

Chile did indeed make valuable contributions to the Andean Pact, according to the other members of this organization. Since it was the most industrialized country in the Andean Pact and had the highest per capita income after Venezuela, it was not only a good purchaser but one that could make offers in the area of inter-regional production.

But it became obvious shortly after the change in government that occurred in Chile in 1973 that while the economic policies established by the new government were aimed at an increasing economic opening, the Andean Pact hesitated and--to a certain extent--it even repudiated this possible trade opening.

Nevertheless it is not practicable now for Chile to think about reentering this organization at this stage of its development. If it did our country would have to take a step backwards in many aspects that have been overcome and that have enabled it to achieve an economic growth rate superior to that of other member countries. Bilateral trade with these member countries has not only not been affected, but in some cases it has visibly improved. Moreover, the so-called "political cost" that our country would allegedly experience when it withdrew from the Cartagena agreement was never experienced, and what is more, it is very likely that Chile has even avoided its involvement in difficult international political conflicts.

The Andean group is, therefore, a stage that has been overcome by Chile. It was conceived as a tool to achieve integration, but facts made it obvious that it helped more to block it than to promote it. Chile is today fully integrated into the world economy and its incorporation into this sub-regional agreement will only weaken this long-sought favorable position.

CSO: 3010/77

**DAILY SAYS GOVERNMENT NEEDS CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM**

PY140052 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Oct 81 p A3

[Article from "The Political Week" editorial column]

[Text] The country, at least during this century, has not felt the government's authority as it does so now. It is not only a vigorous authority but also one which is tenacious and has clear objectives. We are not faced with a power which acts in one way today and another tomorrow or which adjusts to personal suggestions or to those made by groups. The authority has a well-defined strategy which seems to be implemented with a new rhythm but without straying away from any of its objectives.

It seems unnecessary to recall the development of this process. The fact is that at present there is no force, group, party, or center of power in condition to defy the government authority.

A substantial part of that strategy is to revitalize the national values and to improve the country's potential. The government's economic plans, which form part of President Pinochet's very thoughts and actions, are included in this goal. Therefore, there is no possible difference—as his excellency has stated—between the economic team or certain ministers and what is decided by the chief of state. The power is indivisible and whoever believes that opposing the ministers in their specific fields of actions finds, in fact, that he is opposing the government.

It is a positive thing, for more than one reason, that the nation should be able to trust in one unquestionable leadership, in order to center greater efforts on working unitedly for one purpose. Many times the best projects and the most brilliant ideas have not been successful here due to vested interests which seek various channels to make themselves heard. It could also be mentioned that our material development has been delayed and that our political situation became critical due to the imbalance between all there is to be done in the country and the excess of detailed discussions held on some occasions.

We should also mention the fact that the deeprooted and fast changes within a society normally require a stronghanded main authority. It is quite possible that without it the reconstruction and the modernizations which today distinguish Chile as a new reality compared to that which existed in September 1973 would not have taken place.

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that an authority without social limitations misses its opportunity to timely correct its mistakes. Open criticism and the need to dodge political obstacles are well known methods to detect errors.

A realistic combination of vigorous authority and honest criticism at the same time should prevent obstructions from the bewildered opposition and hasty actions through impatience which lacks any counterweight.

CSO: 3010/77

## BRIEFS

EARTH TREMOR IN CENTRAL REGION--Santiago, Chile, 16 Oct (EFE)--A strong earth tremor was felt tonight in Santiago, Chile. Strong noises were heard during the prolonged quake which alarmed the people. According to the first reports, the quake occurred at 0025 (0325 GMT) and rocked the central part of the country. Apparently the quake registered between 6 to 7 on the International Mercalli Scale. The earthquake occurred at a time when most of the population was sleeping. [PA160420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0350 GMT 16 Oct 81]

MALVINAS INTERFERENCE DENIED BY ENVOY--Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (NA)--The Chilean ambassador to Argentina, Sergio Jarpa Reyes, has denied that the Chilean Government is trying to interfere in the problem of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, and he maintained that "that situation should be resolved exclusively by Argentina and the UK. The Argentines should be assured that Chile is not trying to interfere in the Malvinas problem," Jarpa said when he was asked about an article that appeared in a Chilean newspaper, in which it says that the question of that archipelago could not be a matter of indifference for Chilean foreign policy. He ended by saying that "the problem in the south between Chile and Argentina is distinct from the question of the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and only concerns these two countries, but any solution which has an impact on the problems of the region is going to contribute to the progress of relations in the negotiations." Jarpa was accosted by journalists at Ezeiza airport, where he went to see off a family member. [Text] [PY071658 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1217 GMT 7 Oct 81]

COPPER PRODUCTION--Santiago, Chile, 29 Sep (EFE)--Official sources here today reported that the government will freeze copper production and that in 1982 it will sell the same volume as in 1981, i.e. 890,000 tons. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0416 GMT 30 Sep 81 PY]

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX--The National Statistics Institute (INE) and the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA) have reported that the accumulated growth of the industrial sector between 1977 and 1981 is of about 41 percent. However, the two institutions have reported considerably different data on some sectors, as in the case of "textile production" and "leather and leather products except shoes," for which INE's indexes reported a decrease of 17.1 and 34.8 percent respectively, while SOFOFA's indexes reported a growth of 31.6 and 14.8 respectively. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 22 Sep 81 p B1 PY]

BALANCE OF TRADE DEFICIT--The Central Bank has reported that in the first 7 months of 1981 Chilean exports reached \$2,349,800,000 while imports reached \$4,342,100,000, thus giving a \$2 billion deficit. It has also been reported that the main reason for the decrease of exports was the decline of prices of minerals, which caused a 20 percent slump in the value of mineral exports. [Santiago Chile EL MERCURI in Spanish 23 Sep 81 p B1 PY]

NEW NAVY SHIP--Talcahuano, Chile, 26 Sep (AFP)--The navy incorporated today a new warship to its fleet. The ship, named Maipo, was built at the navy's shipyard; it displaces 1,409 tons and can carry helicopters, tanks, amphibious vehicles and 100 equipped soldiers. The ship has been built under French licence. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 26 Sep 81 PY]

LABOR LEADERS REFUSED NEW TRIAL--Sergio Valenzuela Patino, trial judge of the Court of Appeals, has decided for the second time not to go along with the proceedings requested by Leticia Contreras, prosecutor of the court, and has refused to reopen the trial against 10 leaders of the self-styled National Labor Union Coordination Board [Coordinadora Nacional Sindical]. They have been found guilty of breaking decree No 2,347 by assuming the representation of a labor sector without having the legal status for doing so. Eight of those leaders have been released on bail. The remaining two--Manuel Bustos and Alain Guzman--are in detention at the Santiago public penitentiary. It has been reported unofficially that the trial judge returned the dossier of the case to the prosecutor in order for her to recommend an acquittal or make an accusation against the labor leaders. It was said that the prosecutor could take recourse to rules established by law against the decision of the trial judge in this process. [Text] [PY101831 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Oct 81 p C3]

SUMMONS AGAINST NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR--The Chilean Government has issued the director of newspaper LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS a summons on charges of violating government regulations which restricts the media from reporting on terrorist activities. According to the government, the newspaper violated this measure by reporting in headlines the attack against a train perpetrated near [word indistinct]. As it is well-known this regulation establishes that these incidents cannot be reported by the media. A government spokesman noted that a summons has been issued for (Fernando Diaz Palma), director of the newspaper LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS. [Text] [PY100203 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 81]

COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES TERRORIST--A court martial has sentenced a terrorist to life imprisonment. The court martial for time of war headed by Col (Tulio Pedrero) passed the sentence after almost 14 hours of deliberations at the Tacna Regiment. The deliberations started at 0930 with the reading of the decree ordering the court martial to try Guillermo Rodriguez Morales, 29 years of age, single, university student and member of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left--MIR. The court martial sentenced Rodriguez for the murder of Carlos Tapia Barraza, member of the National Intelligence Center, on 6 July 1981. Gen Osvaldo Hernandez, commander of the 2d Army Division, will make the final judgment on the court martial sentence. The military judge can modify or accept the decision made by the court martial. [Excerpts] PY101318 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Oct 81]

TRAIN ATTACKED, LEFTISTS BLAMED--Valparaiso, Chile, 9 Oct (AFP)--The police reported today that six hooded men with machineguns set a passenger train on fire last night that was coming to this port in Central Chile. The group intercepted the train at a small, semi-deserted station 30 kilometers from Valparaiso and threw incendiary and explosive devices into the train's cab after overpowering the conductors and about 50 passengers who were forced to get off the train. Fire spread to four cars causing serious damage. Press reports attributed this action to leftist clandestine armed organizations which sporadically act in Chile in opposition to the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet. This attack, without precedent in the country, was linked to two other subversive actions in this area recently. [Excerpt] [PY091451 Paris AFP in Spanish 1345 GMT 9 Oct 81]

CSO: 3010/84

**INDUSTRIALISTS OPPOSE TAXATION ON EXPORTS**

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 13 Sep 81 p 2A

[Text] The Costa Rican Chamber of Industries opposes the initiative of the legislative assembly to increase the tax on exports by 3 percent.

The council's interim president, Mr Carlos Araya Lizano, yesterday sent a message in this sense to Mr Ramon Aguilar Facio, the president of the special committee that is studying the currency devaluation project.

Central Bank experts recommended increasing the export tax from 6 to 9 percent as a measure to allow regulating with "fairness and justice" dealings between debtors and creditors once currency devaluation comes into force.

According to Araya Lizano, a measure such as this would only have harmful results on the export sector and the national economy.

For his part, the executive director of the Chamber of Industries, Rodolfo Alvarado, said that the group's members agree with the return of the National Stock Exchange to the foreign exchange market.

Alvarado stated that because of the difficult economic situation that Costa Rica is undergoing and given the conflicting and unstable exchange situation, the return of the stock exchange to the sale and purchase of foreign currency was wise and logical, since the stock exchange is a legally regulated instrument and subject to institutional controls, contrary to what is happening at the present time on the commodity exchange, where the transactions that are made are not inspected, to the detriment of the country's entire business sector.

9545

CSO: 3010/15

## MONGE: PEACE THREATENED DUE TO LACK OF PRODUCTION POLICY

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Peace is endangered because there is no production policy and because, due to the lack of growth in wealth, hunger is looming over thousands of Costa Rican homes, said the presidential candidate of the National Liberation Party, Luis Alberto Monge, in a speech at La Cruz de Guanacaste.

Monge said that poor youth in other Latin American countries lost faith in democracy and hurled themselves into the adventure of trying other ideological influences because freedom was denied them, social justice was denied them and because poverty was not fought against.

"Now peace is endangered because there are no production policies, there is no growth in wealth, because the towns have become impoverished and because poverty is already looming at the door of thousands of Costa Ricans," Monge said.

Monge stated that Costa Rica and its youth are lucky because, despite the crisis and the difficult days that the country is going through, the youth remain steady and are hopeful in the trench of democracy.

Monge said this is possible because of the existence of National Liberation, a party with which the youth believe it will be possible to confront the crisis, confront poverty and promote production, while upholding unyieldingly the framework of freedom and democracy.

Speaking before the residents of La Cruz, Monge said that north of there "the people are unsettled and undergoing genuine bloodbaths. We do not want this for Costa Rica. We are deeply saddened to see that our brother nations of Central America are not finding a path to national liberation without the need for a bloodbath, without the need for the great upheavals that our unfortunate brother nations of Central America are suffering."

Monge Alvarez stated, "We feel solidarity with the sorrow of these peoples," and added that the government "which we will begin in 1982 has the responsibility of responding to the extremely important challenge that Costa Rican democracy faces."

"We have learned in the political school of National Liberation that social justice and the struggle against poverty cannot be successfully achieved if there are no successes in production policies, if there are no sensible efforts to raise the country's production, to increase the wealth of Costa Rica," asserted Monge.

## NEW TAX SYSTEM ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH SOCIALIST REGIME

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 16 Sep 81 p 6

[Article: "Claudio Alpizar: Socialist Regime Wants To Be Established Quickly in Costa Rica"]

[Text] With the tax package that is in the legislative assembly they are trying to establish--sooner or later--a socialist regime, not by force of arms, but through economic means, said the lawyer Claudio Alpizar Vargas, former minister of finance.

This reform does not conceal an aim of massive dispossession. Alpizar adds they are seeking to tax lottery prizes; inheritances; legacies; prizes that are obtained in contests; the wretched pensions that keep the recipients on the edge of starvation, the solid product of their years of honest labor; the profits that can be obtained from the sale or exchange of real estate or personal property; as well as any other hereditary income.

All of this, says Alpizar, not only discourages saving and kills personal effort, but also aims at transferring, gradually but persistently, private property to the state. We cannot allow them, Alpizar said, to destroy the foundation of a society that we have built, in the course of many years, by effort, labor and sacrifice. We must reject this so-called reform and embark with courage and steadfastness on a system of frugal living that will restrain demand, thus fighting the scourge of inflation, which is the number one enemy of progress.

Mr Claudio added that the most serious problem of taxes is their transfer. The one who pays them originally tries to transfer them to others in such a way that the tax finally falls on another person, for whom it was not specifically established. With the situation that Costa Rica is facing, it is not advisable to impose greater sacrifices on the people. Moreover, with this new burden, whose purpose is to try to obtain an additional revenue of 1 billion colons for the treasury, the situation will deteriorate, since a country's needs have no limit, for which reason they have to be reduced with determination. With 1 billion more in the treasury, with the pressures that would immediately emerge and with the known political practices which are difficult to root out, expenditures would increase, at least, to double what they are trying to collect. The 5-billion colon deficit that the treasury now registers would increase to 6 billion, so that the abyss into which we have fallen would continue to deepen, Alpizar concluded.

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CSO: 3010/15

**DELEGATES TO UNITED NATIONS CRITICIZE U.S. POLICIES****U.S. Strong-Arm Tactics**

FL091354 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has accused the United States of intensifying its policy of threats and using strong-arm tactics against countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In a speech before the sixth committee on the topic dealing with the efficiency of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations, Cuban delegate Juana Silvera Nunez asserted that the international situation is becoming increasingly more gloomy, worrying and uncertain. The cause of this, she added, is due, among many other factors, to the arms race in search of military supremacy, to the arrogant economic superiority and to the alleged U.S. technological advantage, based on which it arrogates the right of proclaiming itself indubitable gendarme in diverse geographic regions.

With respect to Cuba, Silvera Nunez noted the increasingly more aggressive and arrogant tone of the threats, using as part of its policy an intense rhetorical campaign in all U.S. broadcasting means. She recalled the invasion at Playa Giron, the plots to murder leaders of the Cuban revolution and the provocations conducted from the Guantanamo naval base. The aggressive plans against our country, the Cuban delegate added in her speech, include overflights by the SR-71 spy-plane, the establishment of a subversive radio station and the hardening of pressures on its allies to block Cuba's bilateral relations.

Silvera Nunez stated that the United States is continuing its plans of infiltration of Central Intelligence Agency's agents into Cuba. Finally, she called the attention of the sixth UN committee to the threats of direct attack and naval blockade launched by Washington and the use of biological weapons against Cuba.

**Removal of Guantanamo Base**

FL091525 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations--Cuba has once again demanded the return of its territory where the United States still illegally occupies the Guantanamo Base and the cessation of the unilateral blockade the United States has imposed on Cuba for more than 20 years.

(Diana Carmenate Perez), the Cuban delegate to the UN Commission for Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs, has denounced the occupation by the United States of part of Cuban territory as being in flagrant violation of the peoples' right to self-determination.

In a speech before the commission, the Cuban delegate reviewed problems stemming from colonialism and from violations of international laws by the United States, South Africa and Israel and emphasized that the Guantanamo Base continues to be a permanent affront to Cuban sovereignty. She also demanded that the overflight of Cuban territory by U.S. SR-71 spy-planes be discontinued.

#### Foreign Meddling in Africa

FL091423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba has denounced foreign economic interests and military bases and activities which impede the free self-determination and independence of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and various other small territories. In a speech before the UN Committee on Decolonization, Cuban delegate Alfredo Garcia Almeida referred to U.S. and Western European economic interests, particularly in the exploitation of uranium, which determine the tolerance of Pretoria's Western partners vis-a-vis the South African intransigence of maintaining its domination over Namibia.

Likewise, Garcia Almeida noted the vast U.S. and European investments in South Africa as well as the large number of transnational companies which maintain subsidiaries and obtain profits in close cooperation with South African enterprises.

CSO: 3010/89

## ITALIAN CP LEADER BERLINGUER VISITS CUBA

Met by Fidel Castro

PM161501 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 11 Oct 81 pp 1, 22

[Dispatch by Ugo Baduel: "Berlinguer in Cuba: First Cordial Meeting with Fidel"]

[Excerpt] Havana--It was almost 0100 Saturday by the time the Cubana line aircraft taxied to a halt in front of the Jose Marti airport arrivals building. At the foot of the steps [Cuban Communist Party (PCC) first secretary] Fidel Castro--in his khaki uniform and with cigar in hand--was waiting for [PCI secretary general] Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, whom he kissed on both cheeks. This was the simple and friendly start to a visit that will certainly go down in history--the first by a PCI secretary general to Cuba (and Latin America). Fidel Castro's presence at the airport--unusual in the case of the arrival of a party secretary or delegation--underlined this element. So too did the prominent headlines and detailed commentaries in the press and on radio and television on Berlinguer's visit seen over the past few days, yesterday and today.

After handshakes at Jose Marti airport with the comrades, some of whom had previously been met on several occasions, there was an initial, very informal meeting in a room at the airport, around a tray of colorful fruit juices. Berlinguer's welcoming party included, apart from Fidel, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, PCC Politburo member and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Armando Hart, PCC Politburo member and minister of culture; Jesus Montane, PCC Politburo candidate member and general department of foreign relations chief; J. Enrique Mendoza, Central Committee member and director of GRANMA; and Javier Ardizones, chief of the PCC European section. Italian ambassador to Cuba Salvatore Porcari was also present. As is known, the PCI is represented by, apart from Berlinguer, comrades [foreign section chief] Antonio Rubbi and [foreign section aide] Renato Sandri.

As I have said, there was a brief and entirely informal meeting to establish initial contact. "I do not want to tire you too much after your long journey," Fidel Castro said. Including a stopover amid the mist and sleet of gander in Canada, the entire journey took 20 hours from Rome. Some calculations were made regarding the differences in time zones, which were complicated also by the new and different daylight saving time systems, and Fidel said that he had long been well acquainted with the timetables of travel from Europe. "Following the 1959 revolution several comrades came immediately from Europe, the first being the old civil war fighters. But now many of them are dead: 22 years have gone by..."

"In our party," Berlinguer said, "there are several from the Spanish civil war era."

"We have several in our country too," Castro explained. "Cuba contributed 1,000 men to the defense of the Spanish Republic. No less than 40 years ago we were already learning the first lessons in internationalism."

"That was a most important experience for us Italians too," Berlinguer replied. "Many of the leadership cadre in our own resistance struggle against the fascists and the Germans gained their experience precisely in Spain."

Fidel discussed Italy and said that just a few days ago he had the opportunity to meet in Havana with the Italian parliamentary delegation to the world inter-parliamentary union conference. "The Italians contributed a great deal to making possible a constructive conclusion to that conference, which was highly polemical," Fidel said. He added, with regard to our country, that unfortunately it is better acquainted with ancient Roman history than with modern history: "But it is always very important to know ancient history."

"What is difficult is to build contemporary history," Carlos Rafael Rodriguez rejoined.

Berlinguer told Castro that he should visit Italy.

"I would do so with great enthusiasm," he replied. "I want to see Sicily, the south, Rome and also the industrial capitals of our north--Milan and Turin." There was talk of industry, the crisis in the automobile industry, Italian cars ("they have a low consumption and run well," Fidel said) and Japan's penetration of the automobile sector in Italy and Europe. There was also discussion of economics with a few references to the world crisis, and of political problems, which were touched on with a mention of the Middle East following as-Sadat's death.

#### Berlinguer Statement

PM161307 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 14 Oct 81 pp 1, 14

[Dispatch by Ugo Baduel: "Berlinguer-Castro: Hours of Talks on North-South Relations, Detente Crisis"]

[Excerpt] Havana--The moments of greatest political interest on this visit to Cuba by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer--who on Sunday and Monday morning gained an insight into interesting and new experiences in various parts of the island--were Saturday evening's official dinner at [Cuban Communist Party (PCC)] Central Committee headquarters and the talks that began Monday afternoon with the Cuban delegation.

During the dinner there were entirely informal talks, mainly about Latin American problems, and it was basically (PCC first secretary) Fidel Castro, of course, who presented his analyses and assessments regarding the most inflamed situation in this part of the American continent.

As we have said, the talks began Monday afternoon at Central Committee headquarters and were attended by Fidel Castro, [PCC Politburo member] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, [PCC Central Committee member] Armando Jesus Montane, [GRANMA director] J. Enrique Mondoza and [general department of foreign relations chief] Javier Ardizones on the Cuban side and comrades [PCI secretary general] Berlinguer, [PCI foreign section chief] Rubbi and [foreign section aide] Sandri on the Italian side.

It was a broad exchange of views which broached the principal international issues: It lasted from 1630 to 2330. A little later, while Berlinguer was dining, Fidel Castro appeared at the residence where the Italian comrades were staying with a suggestion to alter the detailed schedule prepared for the next day. Instead of visiting a model factory and an agricultural genetics plant 70 km from here, he invited Berlinguer and the other comrades to spend a day at Playa Giron, the well-known Bay of Pigs. "During the car journey and during the day," Castro said, "maybe on a boat trip along the coast, we could carry on talking: I am keen to talk some more." We will give an account of the day in a future dispatch.

Let us now say something about Monday's meeting, which was sincere, cordial and most interesting. During the conversation Comrade Berlinguer presented the PCI's lines on the major topics of the world situation, as he will do throughout this visit to Latin America, in which Cuba is the first port of call. It is an important one partly because during the meeting with Castro the significant fact was borne in mind that he is not only Cuban president and PCC first secretary but also chairman of the nonaligned movement.

Berlinguer presented the PCI's positions, beginning with a general examination of the causes of the worsening crisis now affecting the world. The causes are complex and manifold and must be sought in various directions. In this connection Berlinguer cited the aspects that have most strongly influenced the deterioration in the international situation, including the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

With regard to the present U.S. administration's policy, Berlinguer confirmed the alarm of the Italian communists, other progressive Italian forces and all peace-loving forces at the renewed thrust to the nuclear arms race and the attempts to intervene in a number of areas of the world--the areas of so-called "vital interest"--and particularly in Central America, the Middle East and the Gulf area.

Apart from the resumption of the U.S.-USSR dialogue, a major autonomous role in the reopening of negotiations and in initiating specific political negotiations aimed at resolving the current conflicts and tensions can be played by Western Europe, its governments and primarily its workers movement. An equally prominent role can be played by the nonaligned countries.

The other subject discussed by Berlinguer was development, that is, the most grievous problem of our time, which concerns the tragic disparity between the north and the south of the world, the cruel poverty of two thirds of the world's population, the death by starvation of hundreds of millions of individuals, especially children and old people, on the one hand the plundering and on the

other the wastage of resources, the tragedy of the mechanism of unfair trading. On these subjects Berlinguer presented the line along which the PCI intends to make its contribution to tackling and starting to resolve these terrible problems. These are the lines just approved by the PCI Central Committee session. For such action to have a chance to develop it is necessary to promote in every way and shape the creation of a new international economic order, and this is the aim of the PCI's task of analysis and formulation.

Among the major protagonists of this challenge facing mankind a major role belongs to the advanced capitalist countries' workers movement forces and the Third World countries' progressive forces. The PCI is exerting its utmost commitment on this subject in Western Europe with a view to carrying forward a major process of regeneration and transformation in a socialist direction. This is in fact one of the principal objectives at which Eurocommunism aims and is linked with the issue of the "third way" and therefore the efforts to achieve a greater unity of West European leftwing and people's forces.

Another topic has been and still is the solidarity of the European workers movement and the PCI with the peoples fighting for independence and freedom in their own countries. Especially El Salvador--where a heroic people's struggle is under way against the junta and the extreme right, which are backed by the United States--and Nicaragua, which is defending its revolution: these countries are subjected to grave threats from the United States.

There was also discussion of several other issues, including the situation in Poland, China, the latest papal encyclical and the issue of catholics in Latin America and Africa.

In conclusion Berlinguer expressed the Italian Communists' sincere appreciation of the major process of beginning socialist building made under such difficult conditions in Cuba since the 1959 revolution. This meeting confirms the usefulness of developing friendly relations and frank and fruitful exchanges of ideas between the PCC and the PCI on the basis of mutual respect and autonomy.

CSO: 3104/20

## DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SHOULD NOT EXPECT U.S. AID

PA171357 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Oct 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Demagogy and only demagogy is what lies behind the U.S. official statements which assert that Washington is interested in helping the developing countries economically and those of Latin America and the Caribbean in particular.

As is well known, the United States leads the industrialized Western world opposition in the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order. All presumed U.S. economic aid to our America and to the Third World in general has a closely-linked goal which is to contribute to the imperialist objectives, whether economic, political or military.

Besides, there have been countless cases of U.S. economic aggression against countries which stand in the way of the rapacious U.S. consortiums interests or against those who refuse to obey Washington's orders.

The criminal blockade of Cuba which has been going on for two decades and which includes even medicines, the repeated economic aggression against new Nicaragua, are eloquent examples, not the only ones by the way, of what we assert.

But aside from Cuba and Nicaragua, countries which determined bravely to end the imperialist exploitation of which their respective peoples were victims, there are other cases of nations that have suffered the consequences of U.S. economic measures. This repeatedly demonstrates that Washington is incapable of the smallest sacrifice to help even its proclaimed friends of the continent.

As occurred not too long ago with tin, the United States has now announced its decision to sell every week one million ounces from its silver reserves, which will cause the prices of that mineral to drop even more on the world market and seriously hurt the economy of Peru and Mexico.

Mexico and Peru, as well as Ecuador have suffered in the recent past U.S. reprisals, including economic ones, for having seized U.S. trawlers fishing illegally in jurisdictional waters of those three countries.

Another hard blow to the Latin American economies was given recently by the United States when it established a new \$.01 tax for each pound of sugar imported by the

U.S. market. This measure affected differently 20 countries of the area who in 1980 alone exported more than 2.5 million tons of that sweet product to the United States.

This decision takes even larger dimensions for the Latin American and Caribbean sugar exporting countries because it comes at a time when the world prices for sugar are again dropping.

One is reminded that it is the Dominican Republic, whose government has unconditionally supported the imperialist orientation from Washington, that is one of the most affected by that U.S. protectionist policy regarding the sugar imports.

As we were saying, there is only demagogic behind the U.S. promises to the Latin American and Third World countries for economic aid.

It would be deception to believe something else and to expect a disinterested contribution from Washington or effective support in the establishment of a new international economic order, much less under the government of President Ronald Reagan which has presented numerous obstacles and worse than negative conditions in the approval of loans to the underdeveloped countries.

The Third World and the countries of our America cannot expect an altruistic economic aid from a state and a government which have made of the slogan "business is business" their national foreign exchange.

CSO: 3010/86

## BUSH TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA CRITICIZED

FL141223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The repression and indignation that Yankee Vice President George Bush left in his wake in the Dominican Republic continued yesterday in Bogota, Colombia, where an exceptional deployment of security forces protected him from the people's hostility. Hundreds of Dominican students and workers were beaten up, injured or arrested by the police in Santo Domingo during hostile demonstrations against Bush which lasted several days. Authorities even closed down the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo and prevented the student body from entering the premises.

Both in the Dominican Republic and Colombia, Bush hurled slanderous attacks against the Cuban people and their leaders. In Bogota, the Yankee vice president went so far as to claim that the Yankee government supports the Salvadoran junta because it was democratically elected by the people there. As is known, elections have not been held in El Salvador for many years, much less democratic ones. However, in his anxiety to justify the Yankee military intervention in El Salvador, Bush resorted to this flagrant lie during a press conference in Bogota.

The Yankee vice president will travel to Brazil today. Extreme security measures will also be adopted there to protect him from the people's indignation.

CSO: 3010/89

## BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK EXPORTS--Sheet metal, pipes, industrial netting [mallas industriales] and electrodes are articles that Czechoslovakia will export to Cuba according to a contract signed by foreign trade enterprises from the two countries. The agreement covers items with a cost exceeding 6 million rubles. [Text] [FL131423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 81]

TRIBUNA ANNIVERSARY--Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Politburo and first party secretary in Havana City Province, has chaired the ceremony in Havana to mark the 1st anniversary of the newspaper TRIBUNA. Also present were alternate Politburo member Antonio Perez Herrero, TRIBUNA Editor-In-Chief Roberto Pavon Tamayo and Havana City Province executive bureau member Orestes Gispert, who delivered the closing remarks. [FL131423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 81]

MEXICAN ECONOMIST'S VISIT--The president of the International Economic Association and director of the Mexican Economists Association, Victor Urquidi, has visited the Institute of Physical Planning, where he was received by the institute's director, Rene Saladrigas, and other officials. The prominent Mexican economist was briefed on the process of physical planning and the institute's activities. [FL131826 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1510 GMT 13 Oct 81]

POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY--Polish Embassy personnel yesterday laid a wreath at the tomb of Maj Gen Carlos Roloff on the 38th anniversary of the Polish army. A protocol unit from the Havana garrison took part in the ceremony honoring Roloff, who for many years fought for Cuba's independence. The ceremony was presided over by Jan Janiszewski, Poland's charge d'affaires in Cuba. [FL131826 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Oct 81]

FOREIGN TRADE CADRES--The fifth international conference of directors of institutions in charge of raising the level of skills of foreign trade cadres in CEMA countries has begun in our country. The opening session was presided over by Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrizas, vice ministers and other officials. Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Cuba are attending the conference, which ends 15 October with the signing of a final communique. [Text] [FL141938 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 81]

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH LAOS--The first cooperation agreement between the Laotian and Cuban radio broadcasting organizations was signed yesterday in Havana. The

documents, which include technical assistance and exchange of information over the next 3 years, were signed by Chaleun Vongsam-ang, director general of the Lao National Radio Department, and by Manuel Yepe, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television. The signing ceremony was attended by (Kamfon Vutsava), first secretary of the Laotian Embassy in Cuba. [Text] [FL141938 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 81]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT--A railroad accident in Cabaiguan, Sancti Spiritus Province, has caused the death of two passengers and injuries to 81 others, of which 62 were in serious condition and 19 slightly hurt. One of the dead was Felipe Rodriguez Salinas, 35 years old, a resident of kilometer No 3 of the central highway in Las Tunas. The accident occurred at 0700 hours when the Havana-Las Tunas train No 3 ran against the Havana-Holguin train No 5 which had stopped due to a breakdown of the engine. The national revolutionary police and railroad officials are conducting an investigation to determine who are responsible for the accident. [Text] [FL081629 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 81]

MIR CEREMONY--Chile's Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] began a ceremony a few minutes ago in Havana to honor the memory of MIR leader Miguel Enriquez and several other militants who died fighting a few weeks ago in the rural area of Neltume, in southern Chile. Miguel Enriquez died in October 1975 in a one-sided fight against the repressive forces of Pinochet. [FL100102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 81]

CAMILO-CHE DRIVE--The cave in Portales, Pinar Del Rio, the historic locale where the heroic guerrilla had his command post during the October crisis was the scene of the national ceremony to launch the Camilo-Che drive. The ceremony was chaired by Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior. Pinar Del Rio labor leader Daniel Marrero presented Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar Del Rio, with the pledges of workers involved in the sugar and tobacco harvests. Closing the ceremony, Jaime Crombet said that the best tribute to the heroic guerrilla on the 14th anniversary of his fall in Bolivia was day-to-day work. [FL100102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Oct 81]

RODRIGUEZ, PORTILLO HOLD TALKS--The vice president of the Council of State, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, has held talks in Mexico with the secretaries of foreign relations, patrimony and industrial development and tourism. It was reported that topics of interest for the bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed in all these meetings. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived Monday in the Mexican capital and met with President Jose Lopez Portillo, to whom he delivered a message from our commander in chief, Fidel Castro. He also met with PRI presidential candidate Miguel de La Madrid Hurtado and left for Havana last night at the end of his visit, made within the framework of closer relations between Mexico and Cuba. [Text] [FL151338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1203 GMT 15 Oct 81]

ICAO PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL--Dr Assad Kotaite, chairman of the International Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO, last night arrived in our country at the invitation of commander of the revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Politburo and minister of transportation. Ladislao Baranda, vice minister for aviation in the Transportation Ministry [as heard], and other officials of the transportation and foreign ministries welcomed Dr Kotaite at the airport. At his arrival, Dr Kotaite said he felt honored for being the first ICAO president to visit Cuba and emphasized the Cuban Government's positive contribution to the development of international air traffic. [Text] [FL152020 Havana Domestic Televisonservice in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Oct 81]

VILMA ESPIN'S SPEECH--Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, has noted the role being played by the female population in the general struggle of the peoples for their national independence, development and peace. In a speech at the Women's World Congress being held in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, the Cuban leader asserted that women's first duty is to work for the eradication of all forms of domination and exploitation in the world and to struggle for peace and social progress. In a comprehensive analysis of the world's most fiery and grave problems, she stated that in the underdeveloped countries some 1,173,000,000 persons are unemployed [as heard] and that women, who are half of the world population, have the highest unemployment rate. Referring to the liberation movements, Vilma Espin stated that their victories constitute a valuable and mighty encouragement for the peoples who are waging a tenacious battle in Asia, Africa and Latin America to liberate themselves definitively from imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation. [Text] [FL091454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81]

INTERNATIONALIST AWARD--During a solemn ceremony, the medal "Internationalist Combatant, First Class" was presented to a group of comrades who had an outstanding participation in the struggle against fascism in defense of the Spanish Republic during the years 1936 to 1939 and who have maintained a consistent attitude with our revolutionary process. The ceremony held at the Universal Hall of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] was chaired by army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] and minister of the FAR, and other members of the PCC Politburo. The keynote address was delivered by Brig Gen Juan Escalona Reguera, member of the PCC Central Committee and deputy FAR minister. [Excerpt] [FL101827 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 81]

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS TO NICARAGUA--Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee, minister of education and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has bidden farewell in this capital to 323 elementary teachers who are taking part in the Augusto Cesar Sandino internationalist contingent. This is the last group of a total of 2,000 teachers who will work in Nicaragua. Groups of this contingent will start leaving today for Nicaragua to render their services during the present and the next school year in that brother country. This is the third contingent that will work in that country. At the ceremony, which was held at the Alquizar Motel, the minister conveyed to the teachers a farewell greeting from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and emphasized their important teaching mission to which the FMLN, the party and the

governments and peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua assign a high priority. [Text] [FL121605 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Oct 81]

FARAH IN LUANDA--Cuban and Angolan delegations today began in Luanda talks on bilateral cooperation in the construction field. The Cuban delegation, which is headed by Minister of Government for Overseas Construction Levi Farah, arrived yesterday in the Angolan capital. [Text] [FL142008 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 81]

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION IN SANTIAGO--Headed by (Jorge Rebelo), member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Politburo, the delegation of that fraternal African country today arrived in Santiago de Cuba. At the headquarters of the party provincial committee in Santiago de Cuba. The members of the delegation were received by Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and first party secretary in the province. The Mozambique delegation is being accompanied by Orlando Fundora, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Revolutionary Orientation Department. During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of sincere camaraderie, Balaguer explained to (Rebelo) the main tasks being undertaken by the Province of Santiago de Cuba as well as the successes attained in various branches. During its stay in Santiago de Cuba, the delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front will tour centers of historical and tourist interest as well as ongoing social projects. [Text] [FL142023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 14 Oct 81]

TELEVISION PROGRAM ANNOUNCED--Beginning 19 October, television channel six will present a new program titled "Morning Review of Cuban Television." In a press conference chaired by Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television, and Ovidio Cabrera, director of the national television newscast, it was announced today that the "Morning Review of Cuban Television" will be broadcast Monday to Saturday from 0700 to 0830 hours. During those 90 minutes, the new channel six program will present news bulletins, commentaries, weather reports, tips on fashions and other topics. It will also continuously show on the screen the time of day. The "Morning Review of Cuban Television" will open the program on Saturdays with a segment on ornithology which will have a special section for children's mail. Those children sending the best letters will win a pair of parakeets or canaries. During the press conference, an appeal was made to the viewers urging them to write to television channel six suggesting a name for the new program, which will be known at the beginning as "Morning Review of Cuban Television." [Text] [FL150047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Oct 81]

VEIGA BACK FROM BUCHAREST--Roberto Veiga, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, returned home a few minutes ago after participating in the 26th WFTU Bureau meeting held in Bucharest, Romania. During the meeting, the participants discussed the preparations being made for the 10th WFTU Congress, which will be held in Cuba next year. [Text] [FL160144 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 81]

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART TO MOSCOW--Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of Cuba's state committee for economic cooperation, left Paris today for Moscow following a visit of approximately 1 week to France. During his stay in the French capital, Rodriguez Llompart headed Cuba's delegation to the sixth meeting of the Cuban-French intergovernmental committee for economic cooperation which ended Wednesday with what were described as satisfactory results. [Text] [FL171839 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 81]

GDR MINISTER'S, YOUTH LEADERS' ARRIVAL--Herbert Weiz, a member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology of the GDR, has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the revolutionary government. During his stay in this country, Weiz and Cuban officials will discuss matters of interest concerning bilateral cooperation in the areas of science, technology and tropical agriculture as well as aspects of management and planning. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Free German Youth [FDJ], has arrived at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport where he was received by Luis Orlando Dominguez, a member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists. The delegation headed by Egon Krenz is coming from Nicaragua in transit to Berlin and is comprised by Wolfgang Herger, a member of the SED Central Committee and other FDJ leaders. [Text] [FL161240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 81]

CSO: 3010/86

## GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN: 1982 ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 24 Sep 81 p 1, 4

[Excerpt] "No human power will be able to stop the electoral process which will culminate in the general elections of March 1982," according to the journalist Carlos Toledo Vielman, secretary of presidential public relations.

The official was making reference to the acts of violence which have taken place in the capital and in some of the departments of the republic which evidently are intended to create an adverse climate so that the citizens will become frightened and will abstain from making full use of their right to elect and to be elected.

"But we are certain that the majority of Guatemalans, who reject violence as a formula for solving our problems, are confident that the electoral process is an adequate means of solving differences of opinion which are normal under a government which thrives on democracy," the official added.

On the other hand, he recalled that those who for some reason are not satisfied with the actions or policies of the government have eight alternatives represented by the same number of political parties which are on the ballot and which will go into action in the electoral campaign as soon as the general elections are called.

These alternatives are representative of the way of thinking of the Guatemalans who have enjoyed freedom under the protection of democracy. The political groups which form these parties, he added, range from left center to right center; that is, there are practical ideological alternatives available to the politically conscious citizenry.

In addition, the secretary of presidential public relations indicated, Gen Lucas Garcia's government has reiterated that it intends to extend complete freedom in the campaign and in the elections of 1982 so that all the participants may have the same opportunities and so that the people, with their vote, freely and spontaneously given, may select the persons who are to govern the country during the next period.

"Gen Lucas Garcia has categorically stated," the public relations man continued, "that he is determined to hand over power on 1 July to the person who has received the majority of votes in the popular election so that the institutional process may continue its course for the benefit of the integral development of Guatemala."

## UNIVERSITY RECTOR EXPLAINS STATUS OF BELIZE STUDENTS

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Sep 81 pp 4, 80

[Text] A group of 57 Belizeans who are attending the University of San Carlos, the majority in the medical school, must leave the country before 14 September but they will not lose credit for their studies and they will be able to return in the future. Mario Dary, rector of the University of San Carlos, reported that the situation of that group of university students was studied in the meeting of the superior council of the university last Wednesday, 9 September.

At that meeting the dean of the Humanities School, Dr Raul Osegueda Palala and Juan Jose Navas, legal adviser of the rectorate, were assigned the task of discussing the case at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two members of the committee met yesterday morning with Alfonso Alonso Lima, deputy minister of foreign affairs and the following conclusions were arrived at in those discussions.

The government ruling that orders citizens of Belize to leave the country is of a national and constitutional character for which reason the application of the ruling is general and the University of San Carlos must act accordingly.

In view of this, the citizens of Belize who are studying at the university, whether or not they have scholarships, are also obliged to abide by the national sovereign ruling and must leave national territory within the period specified by the government.

This fact does not affect the validity of the studies carried out by the persons affected, who will be able to return in the future, depending on the particular circumstances and a review of each case by the competent authorities.

#### Meeting With Belizean Students

A delegation of students from Belize went yesterday afternoon to the rectorate of the University of San Carlos and had a discussion with the rector, Mario Dary, and his secretary, Dr Edgar Leiva Santos.

The students were informed of the steps taken by the university authorities to determine precisely how they should proceed under the present circumstances in relation to Belize.

The delegation of university students from Belize left the rectory shortly before 1700 hours after a lengthy exchange of views with the university authorities.

It came to light that some of the Belizean students have received anonymous threatening phone calls.

Dary said that such threats are entirely out of place and that if the students from Belize leave the university and the country it is due to reasons that have nothing to do with them.

"As far as we are concerned," he said, referring to the university, "we will always open our doors to them and we will give them all the support they need to continue and complete their studies when circumstances allow it."

The situation of these young people concerns us," he added, "but what is involved is a problem that we are not in a position to solve."

9204  
CSO: 3010/28

## PRESIDENT EVALUATES RESULTS OF LITERACY PLAN

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, president of the republic, stated during yesterday afternoon's press conference in the Hall of Mirrors of the Presidential House that the estimates contained in the National Literacy Plan have been fulfilled.

The president was accompanied by Jorge Bonilla Lopez, president of the legislature; by Col Clementino Castillo Coronado, minister of education; by Prof Lisan- dro Sierra Coronado and Leopoldo Colom Molina, deputy ministers; and by the journalist Carlos Toledo Vielmann, secretary of presidential public relations.

Major Rolando Archila Marroquin, under secretary of public relations, and the directors of the Guatemalan literacy campaign were also present.

During the conference the president of the legislature stated that he had received a bill from the Ministry of Education to the effect that 7 September of each year should be declared National Literacy Day, a proposal which has received wide acceptance within the legislature and hence will undoubtedly be made into law.

#### Results of the First Stage of the National Literacy Plan

##### Achievements

1. Population served--467,461.
2. Persons who learned to read--283,483.
3. Persons in the process of learning how to read--183,978.
4. Centers organized--26,598.
5. Cost of the first stage: Total--Quetzals 10.418 million.
6. Per Person: Quetzals 36.75.
7. Decrease in illiteracy--from 54.4 percent to 47.43 percent.

##### Population Served, by Area

Population served--467,461 (100 percent). Rural area: --322,548 (69 percent). Urban area--144,913 (31 percent).

##### Population Served, by Sex

Population served--467,461 (100 percent). Women--245,370 (52 percent). Men--222,091 (48 percent).

### **Instructor Participants**

The contingent of instructors of reading and writing included 26,598 persons, consisting of teachers, students and religious workers.

### **Locations Used**

The 26,598 facilities used for teaching reading and writing were located in markets, prisons, military centers, municipal buildings, churches, schools and private homes.

9204  
CSO: 3010/28

**EXILE GROUP SAYS MILITARISM REACHING DANGEROUS LEVEL**

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Sep 81 p 15

[Text] The Christian Army for the Liberation of Nicaragua, a group that has been organized in Costa Rica "to fight against the communist Sandino government of Nicaragua" points out in a manifesto the seriousness of the militarism that Nicaragua is reaching and the fact that a large part of the national budget is spent to support a gigantic army.

The text of the manifesto points out the following:

The program of the National Reconstruction Government anticipated substituting the genocidal National Guard with an army that was patriotic.

When the new armed forces were organized, the Nicaraguan military sector was made up of the Sandinist Peoples Army (EPS), the Sandinist Police (PS) and the Sandinist Air Force (FAS), to which we have to add the bodies answering to the Ministry of Interior, namely, the Department of State and the Domestic Order Police (POI).

The epithet of "Sandinist" is a fundamental element that affects the very nature of the Nicaraguan armed forces, since, by virtue of the law of 13 September 1979, the use of the name "Sandinist" in a political sense is exclusively reserved for the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

**Partisan Army**

This circumstance caused a serious national debate set forth in this way: either the above-mentioned law is repealed and Sandinism is acknowledged within its true, overall nationalist--and not strictly partisan--character, or the name "Sandinist" must not be used in the official name of the army and the police, which should be called the Nicaraguan Peoples Army, Nicaraguan Patriotic Army or National Police, etc. If one or the other is not done, we will have to conclude that the Nicaraguan armed forces are a partisan military body and not part of the Nicaraguan state. In short, they are the armed branch of the FSLN party and not of the Nicaraguan community. The Nicaraguan soldiers are receiving a Marxist-Leninist political education to the total exclusion of other ideological and political concepts.

### Repressive Force

This partisan politicization of the Nicaraguan armed forces has serious domestic and international repercussions. Domestic because the Nicaraguan armed forces are being used to repress the democratic sectors, the independent trade unions and political opponents, and, in some cases, members of the armed forces have been seen taking part in actions of fascist terrorism recently perpetrated by FSLN mass organizations.

### Pro-Soviet Attitude

In the international sphere, concern is being aroused by the frankly pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban tendency of the Nicaraguan armed forces, which day by day are growing disproportionately to Nicaragua's real needs.

### Excessive Militarism

The present Sandinist Peoples Army counts among its ranks approximately 45,000 regular soldiers, besides about 100,000 militiamen. If we consider that the Somoza regime, universally known as a military dictatorship, never counted in its ranks more than 15,000 men, the question of whether there is an excessive militarism in Nicaragua is superfluous.

### Military Aid

The Nicaraguan Government has been receiving regularly and systematically massive quantities of sophisticated war material from Russia, East Germany and Cuba. At the present time there are more than 1,500 Cuban advisers and about 5,000 "internationalists" of recognized Marxist tendency in their own countries.

There are areas on the Atlantic coast where they are working in an atmosphere of absolute privacy and military secrecy, and because of the size of the project being carried out and the machinery used in this work, one is almost certain that they are building bases in this area to install missiles, which Nicaragua's size does not justify.

### Bad Use of Resources

A brief calculation of the Nicaraguan Government's military expenditures places them at about \$15 million a month, that is, about \$180 million yearly only for wages, maintenance and other essential expenditures, which means that a substantial quantity of resources necessary to promote production and finance programs for health, housing, education, etc., are being absorbed by this gigantic army.

### They Are Depleting the Country

Approximately \$1,300,000 daily in essential grains, coffee, sugar, wood, gold and fish products are sent to the Eastern Bloc countries through Cuba, which, besides affecting the already weak Nicaraguan economy, is destabilizing the Central American common market, thus worsening the conditions of poverty in the whole region.

By Force

To conclude with this theme, we want to point out that the subordination of the Nicaraguan armed forces to the political interests of the FSLN party has been creating a forced retention in the ranks of the army, which flagrantly violates individual freedom.

There are innumerable cases of youths who, on applying for their discharge or simply for having expressed their intention to do so, are jailed and treated like potential enemies of the regime, whom the government fears all the more because they know how to handle weapons.

It is equally important to point out that the absorption by the military power of resources necessary for social programs attacks the racial and economic rights of the have-not classes in Nicaragua.

9545  
CSO: 3010/15

## PRIME MINISTER ULLOA SATISFIED WITH VISIT TO U.S.

PY122324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 11 Oct (AFP)--Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa voiced his confidence that the United States will not put tin reserves on sale in the coming days as had been announced.

Ulloa, who returned from the United States where he participated in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank meetings, said that he had discussed this subject with high-ranking members of President Ronald Reagan's administration and that he had found great receptivity and is sure that his talks will be successful.

After pointing out that the financial meetings had been successful Ulloa stated that nevertheless the economic picture for the developing countries next year looks difficult. He said that it will be particularly difficult for the developing countries due to the anti-inflationary policy being implemented by the United States and other important world powers.

He then pointed out that the first 6 months will be especially difficult and that the most affected areas will be those of trade, loan availability and actions aimed at development.

In referring to Peru he said that his meetings had been fruitful, since he had managed to obtain the World Bank's support for 15 Peruvian projects for 1982 and for five to be carried out this year and another five are to be supported by the Inter-American Development Bank.

He also pointed out that the Peruvian economic situation is improving since inflation is being controlled. It is believed that by the end of this year inflation will have reached a peak of 60 percent and that during 1982 it will reach 45 percent.

When he was asked about the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador to Peru, Frank Ortiz, who is said to be an expert in the antiterrorist struggle, Ulloa pointed out that the country's problems are solved by Peruvians and we have no reason to tie them to the appointment of an ambassador.

He then deplored Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat's assassination which disrupts the peace of the peoples all because of religious fanaticism.

CSO: 3010/79

## BRIEFS

ARMY COMMANDER ON ARMS PURCHASE--Lima, 8 Oct (LATIN)--Commander of the Army Gen Otto Elespuru said here today that the announced purchase of war materiel by Ecuador "is a normal purchase." He added: "There is always renewal of armaments and war materiel to replace obsolete equipment." Elespuru told the press that the Ecuadorean purchase of airplanes and other types of armaments "is similar to what we do (Peru)." The general talked to journalists at the conclusion of a ceremony celebrating the creation of the navy. "All countries have the right and duty to maintain their armed forces so as to guarantee the security and sovereignty of their borders," said the general. "What they do (Ecuador) is normal, just as we do it. This situation obliges us to maintain the country's security," he added. Peru and Ecuador were involved in a brief armed confrontation on their border at the beginning of this year. Elespuru said he believes that "countries must look after this matter (arms) and their border problems constantly." [Text] [PY091747 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0202 GMT 9 Oct 81]

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON SENATE'S REJECTION--Lima, 9 Oct (AFP)--Peruvian diplomat Javier Perez de Cuellar--whose appointment by the government as ambassador to Brazil was rejected by the Senate last Wednesday--said here today that even if the Senate changes its decision he will not accept the appointment. The vote by the Senate rejecting Perez de Cuellar's confirmation took by surprise all circles of opinion, firstly because the diplomat was UN undersecretary general and also held the position of Peruvian vice foreign minister and secondly because the government bloc has a large majority in congress and the vote against him only indicates that there is a rebellion among the senators of Popular Action (AP), the party of President Fernando Belaunde. Asked about the possibility that the Senate--under pressure from the executive branch--may change its position or that the cabinet may insist on submitting his name as Peruvian ambassador to Brazil, Perez de Cuellar today said that he will no longer accept the position. This morning personnel of the Foreign Ministry held a demonstration of support for Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella who, in view of the Senate's rejection of the appointment, submitted his resignation to President Belaunde, which he did not accept. [Text] [PY101612 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Oct 81]

STRIKERS OCCUPY MEXICAN EMBASSY--Lima, 2 Oct (AFP)--Four of the workers of the Agriculture Ministry who have been on strike for 3 weeks now, occupied the local Mexican Embassy this afternoon and went on hunger strike to force Agriculture Minister Nils Ericson to pay heed to their demands. Approximately 400 other strikers and many policemen are watching outside the diplomatic mission. The

14,000 workers of the Agriculture Ministry went on strike on 10 September calling for salary hikes, job stability and the return of the assets of their union. The workers who are inside the Mexican Embassy, located in a residential neighborhood in southern Lima, have been identified as Zacarias Flores, Bernardino Benavente, Cesar Gonzales and Antonio Davalos. The Mexican ambassador in Peru, Ismael Moreno, is trying to find a peaceful solution to the incident. [Text] [PY031500 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 3 Oct 81]

LEFTIST PROPOSES CONTINENTAL SECRETARIAT--Several Latin American democratic organizations will hold conversations in the near future to form a continental secretariat, Alfonso Barrantes, president of the Leftist Unity, UI, of Peru, said in Mexico City. He said that the establishment of a Latin American leftist secretariat would allow unified and coordinated action against U.S. intervention in the region. He added that the UI plans to increase its contacts with Mexican organizations of the same nature as well as with the parties of the Popular Unity of Chile and the broad front of Uruguay. Barrantes criticized President Ronald Reagan's arms race policy. He said that the leftist forces in Peru support the liberation struggles of the people of Latin America and particularly the Nicaraguan and Cuban revolutions and the insurrectional movement in El Salvador. [Text] [PA082200 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Oct 81]

SOVIET DESERTER SENT TO MIAMI--Lima, 10 Oct (AFP)--It was learned here this afternoon that a Soviet sailor who sought asylum at the U.S. Embassy in Lima 45 days ago left for Miami today on board a plane of the Peruvian state owned airline. Yacov Kirilovich Mazur Zibac, 44 years old, had deserted from the Soviet fishing boat "Leningrad" during a stopover to resupply in the neighboring Callao Port. [Excerpt] [PY122037 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 11 Oct 81]

CSO: 3010/79

## BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO CUBA--St Georges, Grenada, 6 Oct (CANA)--Ten St Lucian students have left Castries for Cuba to take up university scholarships there, the Cuban Embassy here has announced. The ten were selected by the Government of St Lucia as the most promising candidates among applicants for the awards. They will join a similar number from their country who won scholarships last year, and a total of some 300 students from the Eastern Caribbean who are currently studying in Cuba. The ten scholarships offered this term include degree courses in medicine, dentistry, agronomy, veterinary medicine and engineering. Sixteen-thousand students from 81 countries are participating in the program, 2,600 of them at university level. Each receives free tuition, books and other materials, food and lodging, clothing, plus a monthly stipend of 60 pesos (EC 214 dollars), the embassy said. [Text] [FL062054 Bridgetown DANA in English 1540 GMT 6 Oct 81]

CSO: 3025/1002

## AD LABOR UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SCORES COUP

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 9 Aug 81 pp 2-6

[Text] The decision of the labor union executive committee of AD [Democratic Action] to make a "switch" of its support for the Lusinchi candidacy in exchange for the secretary generalship for one of its own people (Manuel Penalver) seems to have decided the candidacy issue in AD. In this first study by RESUMEN's political analysis "Alpha Group," some of the enigmas behind this decision are cleared up. Was it a maneuver by Betancourt? Has Morales Bello been defeated? Does the labor union executive committee have the power to take over the office of the secretary general? Does this ensure the victory of Rafael Caldera?

In the midst of the uproar now going on, with an incoherent, inept, and deaf government; in the midst of an extremely serious economic crisis brought about by the inability of the president to grasp the world's financial interdependence, and in a disturbingly pro-coup environment, there has taken place inside AD what is technically nothing more nor less than a "coup d'etat." Who? How? Why? When? And where?

We are going to try to answer these questions, one by one. The "coup" was brought about by the labor union wing of AD. How? In reality it has taken place and is still going on now more in the non-AD world outside than inside AD's human universe or structural mechanisms. Of course, it did not happen that Jose Vargas proclaimed himself dictator of AD; nor did Manuel Penalver, an assistant to party lieutenant Eleazar Pinto, start to pillage the office of the secretary general and force Jaime Lusinchi out at gunpoint. The matter is more subtle, more delicate, more "Florentine" in style. But it is still a coup.

What has happened, for now, is a simple statement. A statement approved by Gonzalo Barrios as being "unobjectionable." In that statement the labor union group--which from outside AD seems

omnipotent, but from inside is not--announced that it supported the nomination of Jaime Lusinchi as AD's presidential candidate. And it also proposed a "switch" in the position of secretary general, which Lusinchi now holds, in exchange for Manuel Penalver, an old and respected oil union leader. "I accept the exchange," Lusinchi is reported to have said, but how is such a switch being worked? How is it taking shape? Is it really possible for elected officials in a political party to switch jobs back and forth among themselves? Isn't that a grotesque mockery of everything that is said and done and of all the votes cast? Of course, that is the case. But the switch is technically possible. And it is almost certain that it will take place at the CEN [National Executive Committee of AD] meeting to be held this week, on Tuesday, 4 August. How? The CEN of Democratic Action does have the option of "filling" the position of the secretary general when he resigns.

And now that the agreement has been reached, has been termed "unobjectionable" by Barrios, has been backed by Pinerua, and has apparently been accepted by Romulo Betancourt as a "fait accompli," the communications media have swallowed the apparently "overwhelming" superiority of the union group, and have conceded Lusinchi to be the virtual victor in the race between Lusinchi and Morales Bello for the nomination for the presidential candidacy. So the first objective of this "coup" has been achieved successfully. Now the second objective awaits--to actually replace Lusinchi (with the promise of support for his presidential candidacy) as the secretary general of the party, and to put Manuel Penalver in that position. This is going to look more like a "coup d'etat," since, while in one sense it is a formally legal step, in another sense, it is a politically reprehensible action. In fact, the union group, which has "switched" its support (apparently its "overwhelming" support) for Lusinchi's presidential candidacy in exchange for the secretary generalship for Manuel Penalver, does not now have, nor did it ever have the strength to have done this in a direct way by appealing for votes from the party convention, which is the most genuine way of representation for the AD people.

The most convincing proof of this is that the union group supported Pedro Tabata Guzman for the position of organization secretary. But the man who won was Luis Alfaro Ucero. If they couldn't even manage to do that, it is clear that they couldn't bring off an even bigger coup--by the open and democratic way of counting the votes of the grassroots AD members. Furthermore, Mr Lusinchi himself is a demonstration of this. And--how paradoxical--it was Manuel Penalver who opposed the Lusinchi "consensus" thesis. But he too was defeated. So, defeated twice in open confrontation, the union group has now managed to consolidate this first phase

of their "coup d'etat," which should bring them to control the party machinery, by the rather ignoble means of deals made behind closed doors.

### Secrecy and Surprise

The first step of this "coup"--the announcement of support for Lusinchi, and the switching of the post of secretary general to Manuel Penalver in exchange for this support--was conceived and carried out within the greatest secrecy. This enabled the union group to enjoy the advantages of the surprise factor.

Armed with this factor, they gave Lusinchi the opportunity--which he of course did not let slip through his fingers--to present himself and talk like the actual Democratic Action candidate for the presidency. This was, it would seem, a magistral coup that left everyone dumbfounded, from Lusinchi himself to Morales Bello. So far, we have been answering the question: who? The "how" is more complicated. But as far as we have managed to determine, this was a maneuver conceived within the tightly knit circle of the AD union group. As this group has apparently been very loyal to Betancourt, many people thought almost automatically that it was the old fox of Pacairigua himself who planned this move. That was not the case, though. Amazingly enough, Betancourt was as surprised as Barrios, Pinerua, Morales, Canche, and Lusinchi himself. What happened is that Barrios thought the move came from Betancourt and Pinerua was stopped dead, thinking the same thing. Of course, those who were not in the inner circle also thought that this was another masterly stroke from Romulo, and Romulo, in order not to dispel the myth that surrounds him, kept silent. Particularly as the event, for a complex series of factors which we will endeavor to explain later, did not seem too preposterous.

In any event, RESUMEN's political analysts who have combined their information in this report, have managed to determine, without the slightest doubt, that the "coup" of the union group was not known in any way, at least by Pinerua. In fact, the person who told Pinerua about the union group's decision to support Lusinchi and replace him as secretary general by Manuel Penalver was Senator Pedro Paris Montesinos. When the robust and likable Paris was on the point of telling the "news" to Pinerua, while actually suspecting that Pinerua "already knew it," and which he was doing more as a comment than as a revelation, Pinerua was about to have a cup of coffee, which, as it was still very hot, he had left on top of the table. When he heard the news, its impact made him forget the heat of the coffee, and he tried to gulp it down nervously; this produced the natural reaction of anyone who burns himself, and he spilled the hot coffee on his white suit. He immediately called

Romulo Betancourt. Betancourt already knew about it--not from having been in on the plan, but because he had been told.

What Romulo told Pinerua will remain in our files for the time being. In any event, when he--Betancourt--was informed of this "fait accompli," the union group's statement, he joked that "the same thing had happened to him as happened to deceived husbands--he was the last one to hear about his wife's infidelity." Whether joking or not, Betancourt made it clear with this remark that the union group, once again, had been unfaithful to him. But following the philosophy contained in the French saying, "Horns are like teeth; they may hurt when they're coming in, but they can be of use," he thought of using this infidelity, instead of getting angry about it.

The "Morales Bello" factor (analyzed later in this article) would barely carry any weight in this resolution. As for the C. A. Perez reaction, there are a good number of doubts about it. Some days before the union "coup," Perez told a person who had asked him about the problem of the AD candidacy that he thought that among the AD orthodoxy, the one who was "best prepared" to be a candidate was Lepage, "but," he added, "he has no support." "As for Lusinchi," he added, "he is the one who meets the least opposition from all sectors, but he is a poor candidate to run against Caldera." "And as for Morales Bello," he concluded in a tone of excuse, "I can't tell him not to run because he has always been very loyal to me." From this we find that between the candidate with no support, and the one with too much, Perez would prefer Lusinchi. In any event, it is true that Perez was not in Caracas when the union committee's announcement was made. Was this planned? There are some who think that the person behind this plot is no other than Jose Manzo Gonzalez. In any case, the "touch" in the "Carlos Andres [Perez] style" was quite clear, when at the close of the meeting of the national union executive committee, convened for Wednesday, 29 July to approve what the committee had already decided and announced, the supporters of the Lusinchi presidential candidacy in exchange for the party secretary generalship for one of their own people turned out "en masse" and were wined and dined at the "Casa Mar" in La Florida; the organizers and hosts of this feast were Jose Manzo Gonzalez and Carmelo Lauria.

Gonzalo Barrios was not in Venezuela when the announcement was made by the union committee, but when he returned, he also went off on a tangent, terming the decision "unobjectionable." This hardly considered the "collapse of the system" factor (analyzed later). As for Canache, it is known that he did not know about it, and as for Leandro Mora, he is never told about anything.

On Tuesday, 28 July, the anniversary of the assassination of Ramon Carmona and the national day of Peru, an emergency session of the national union committee of AD was held, convened by the union executive committee (a real party within a party). This was the second part of the "coup," absolutely natural since the first part--the announcement of the switch of the secretaryship for the candidacy--had left all the factors carrying any personal weight within AD stunned, immobile, silent, and imprisoned by their own contradictions or indecision.

#### Pinerua Joins in the Coup

At the national headquarters of AD in La Florida, about 200 people, including delegates from the national union committee and special guests, met to confirm formally the "pronunciamiento" of the union executive committee. We want to make it clear that we are using the term "pronunciamiento" not in the sense of pronouncing, of issuing a decision, but rather in its political-historic connotation, as an uprising, a rebellion, a coup d'etat. For a careful study of some of the remarks made there reveals that their subconscious betrayed many of them. For example, the national agrarian secretary, Armando Gonzalez, spoke of Manuel Penalver's "candidacy" for the secretary generalship, when in reality there is no such "candidacy" because no one is going to vote for Penalver, there will be no convention. What there will be is a CEN that will accept the resignation of Lusinchi and will automatically appoint Penalver. At the same time, the word "switch" began to displease those who had been using it, and they did some juggling to avoid it or explain it. In any case, the new pro-coup assembly was installed by Manuel Penalver, and ratified the "pronunciamiento" of the executive committee. Jose Vargas, president of the CTV [Confederation of Venezuelan Workers], continued to use the term, though, and spoke of the Lusinchi candidacy as a "fait accompli," speaking of his program, of the need to emphasize social aspects, and all the rest of the traditional political propaganda, the same that we heard when Barrios was a candidate, when Perez was a candidate, and when Pinerua was a candidate.

Armando Gonzalez was the one who "put his foot in it," trying to make himself seem more important, and making his support for the switch "conditional." He spoke of the "candidacy" of Manuel Penalver for the post of secretary general ("the election of the Peasant Federation is coming and this issue may be cause for concern... but still, the peasants do back the "candidacy" of Manuel Penalver). But as this so-called candidacy of Penalver can not be subject to any "buts," since it is a trade for support for the presidential candidacy of Lusinchi, such support must either be given or not given. It would be funny if Lusinchi were to resign his position as secretary general, being replaced by Penalver, and

then were not selected as the presidential candidate. What no one mentioned, of course, is that to make this switch official, they will have to anoint Lusinchi as a candidate. But this can only be done by the CDN [National Leadership Committee of AD], by a special convention, or by means of primaries. Devastating as the coup certainly was, and so well planned that many people thought they glimpsed the ineffaceable figure of Manzo Gonzalez behind it, they took for granted that the union group could do what it was doing, and later events (the "pronunciamientos" of the CES of Caracas, of some highly unrepresentative "committees," etc.) have confirmed this and proved right those who calculated that after the statement of the labor union executive committee, ratified by the national union board, the others would drop one by one, like a deck of cards.

Lusinchi's speech was mediocre, sentimental, and in poor taste, but it did fit quite well what was being served up to him on a silver platter. When he was in the middle of his peroration, Luis Pinerua Ordaz came in. There was a discreet murmur in the room, and the speaker, for the benefit of the person who had just entered, gave a summary of what had been said, as an act of courtesy. At that time, though, Pinerua's position had already been made clear, and was no mystery at all. The night before, on the program "Foreground" on RCTV, Pinerua had thrown in the towel and had joined in support, discreetly but certainly, of the "pronunciamiento" of the labor union executive committee, letting it be seen without the slightest doubt that his efforts would now be directed toward blocking Morales, even at the cost of his own aspirations. So an accidental instrument such as Jaime Lusinchi, with nothing resembling the famous "speaking self-portrait" of Pinerua, had undergone a metamorphosis and had become "orthodox" through an act of verbal juggling, which is the swan song of Luis Pinerua in Venezuelan politics. The night before Pinerua had told Granier that "he was not a candidate," despite the fact that several days earlier he had announced that he was a candidate. In attacking head on the problem of internal democracy (a problem in which, no matter what may be said, Morales is on the winning side, and Lusinchi on the losing side, even though he is now an ally or instrument of orthodoxy on retreat), he expressed his opposition to primaries, even though not long ago he supported them. Whether he changed because he is certain that not only would he be defeated in primaries, but also Lusinchi, even supported by him and by the "orthodoxy" would be defeated, or whether because he feels that the AD primaries would endanger the democratic system which is disintegrating quite openly, is irrelevant, and in any case, both possibilities coincide. Confirming that he did not know about the statement from the labor union executive committee and that he had burned himself on his coffee that was too hot, he excused this, saying that: "When the

labor union executive committee supported me, it didn't consult with anyone." "I then had the good luck that after receiving this support, other groups joined in to support me: agrarian, youth, educators, professionals, and above all, the party base." "I sincerely hope that my comrade Lusinchi would have the same good fortune."

After saying this on the preceding night, there was little doubt about Pinerua's position. After Lusinchi spoke, he asked for the floor and said, among other things, that his reason for being there was to state that "he was not competing with Lusinchi," and in reference to his "speaking portrait," he made an indirect attack on Morales Bello, saying that Lusinchi, Canache, and Leandro Mora "all were perfectly acceptable to him," but leaving Morales Bello outside this list. He spoke of Morales Bello's "execrable" image as a candidate. In that instance, the mysterious crystal that breaks when the level of political cynicism reaches high decibel levels gave a great cracking sound! According to Pinerua, Morales Bello's record is "execrable," though it was Morales Bello who received the largest number of votes in the last convention, and he described Lusinchi as having the "highest orthodox ethics." But Lusinchi's ties with the "apostles," with Perez, with the Sierra Nevada, with Cecilia Matos, and with her alter ego, Blanca Ibanez, are notorious, as are his liking for whisky, his traditional laziness, and his recognized inaptitude for anything resembling administration. In any event, Pinerua termed the "pronunciamiento" by the labor union executive committee a "legitimate decision" "which has all my respect and if it comes about, as it seems it will, it will have my support."

With this being said, the union board of AD closed the session and went on foot a few meters farther to Los Jabillos, to the festive "Mar" house where they were awaited by their hosts, Manzo Gonzalez and Carmelo Lauria. If they had gone a few meters farther, they could have gone into the Valles Funeral Home to hold a wake for another unburied corpse: that of the moralizing campaign of Pinerua the "correct."

#### "Betancourt is Guaranteeing a Victory for Caldera"

Now that we have tried to clear up the questions "who," "how," and "when," we will attempt to systematize the reasons why. Without any doubt, these are the most difficult and interesting to analyze. In this analysis, we always have to avoid falling into the illusion of confusing procedures with motivations and results with causes. By systematizing them, we meet with the version--apparently discarded, but only apparently--that behind the "pronunciamiento" of the labor union committee is the master hand of Romulo Betancourt. It seems hard to believe that the committee would take a step of this

magnitude without consulting with Romulo. Nonetheless, everything indicates that this was the case... but. An acute observer of the Venezuelan political scene argues that this maneuver did come from Romulo, saying: "In this way, Betancourt is guaranteeing a victory for Rafael Caldera." Cynical, even witty, this comment does have some appeal. If on one hand, it is hard to believe that the union executive committee would act behind Betancourt's back, on the other hand it is equally hard to believe that Betancourt would thus suddenly favor a candidacy as weak and vulnerable as Lusinchi's is. Betancourt must have heard stories about highly censurable situations in the administration of some of the enterprises connected with Labor Union Power (see the analysis in this issue entitled "Something More Than a Bank") and the rumor that the office of the superintendent of banks has a very voluminous file on the credits and payments issued by the BTV [Venezuelan Workers Bank]. It is said that there is a credit for Jose Vargas to which objections have been raised by the office of the superintendent of banks. And there are some people who think that the surprising attack of the Bufalo against the BND [expansion unknown] came about because of the need to establish a precedent justifying a similar intervention in the Workers Bank when the time is right, which will be during an election period. In such a case, the one with feet of clay would not be just Lusinchi, but also his sponsors: the entire labor union executive committee!

All this lends credibility to the version that they acted behind Romulo's back in order to force the selection of the candidate, to unite behind Lusinchi, and then to cry "retaliation" when the Central Bank does intervene in the BTV. Still, the story that Betancourt was "guaranteeing a victory for Caldera with the Lusinchi candidacy" does refer to the undoubted inferiority of Lusinchi in a race with Caldera or in a race with the candidate finally selected by the left. And of course, the reason for the rise in support for Morales is that the AD members see in the attorney an opponent worthy of being matched with Caldera. Nor can there be any doubt that the greatest strength of the AD candidate (whoever it may turn out to be) lies in the terrible and dramatic situation of the government. This is a negative strength. "This situation could drag down the party and the candidate with it, even if Simon Bolivar himself were running," a member of the national leadership of COPEI [Social Christian Party] told RESUMEN. The COPEI reaction, for example, the reaction of Curiel, was of frank relief when it seemed that the candidacy of Lusinchi was imminent and inevitable. There is no doubt that COPEI fears Morales Bello. When his name is mentioned they become serious, but when they hear about Lusinchi they laugh. Another factor, which can not be disregarded, is that Jose Vargas, and with him, the rest of the executive committee, are seriously

concerned about the stability of the system and think, with good reason, that a decision made on the AD candidate and on the candidate of the left might help to slow down or prevent the collapse of the government or an attempted coup.

"We have to get rid of this mess of precandidacies," said Jose Vargas on Saturday, 25 July, while speaking in Maracaibo. There at the Fetra-Salud assembly he spoke out in favor of the executive committee's support for the Lusinchi candidacy. Of course, in Maracaibo Lusinchi was accompanied by the "AD national leader, Beto Finol," and it is also a fact that the ovation for Lusinchi in the assembly was deafening. A COPEI member present commented: "That applause was not for Lusinchi, but against the government." In any event, the main factor that seems to have prompted the executive committee's "pronunciamiento" is the David Morales Bello factor.

#### The Morales Bello Factor

There can not be the slightest doubt that the Morales Bello candidacy helped to win considerable advantages for Lusinchi in the party base. Of course, Morales is lost in the CEN, but in the immediate organization, the CDN, Morales has already won 723 votes from the convention to be elected first political secretary of the party. This has begun to carry some weight, and of the 204 votes remaining, he seems to have over 100 in his pocket--a sort of snowball effect! Stopping this snowball seemed to be the immediate objective of the union coup, which would abort the entire internal candidate selection process, which Morales was on the verge of winning, even though his candidacy might be quite premature, weak, and vulnerable against a candidate like Caldera, Petkoff, or Rangel. The secretive nature of the union statement supporting Lusinchi led everyone to believe something that had not actually happened. Pinerua believed that it was a move by Romulo; Romulo thought it came from Pinerua; Barrios thought the move came from both Betancourt and Pinerua; Canache thought it originated with Perez, and Perez believed it came from Betancourt. So everyone kept quiet, and Barrios declared that the statement was "unobjectionable." In the meantime, Morales Bello was in the interior of the country. At the party he gave at his home on Wednesday, 29 July, to celebrate the law degree his wife, Muneca, had just received, Morales was approached by friends and supporters who urged him not to be out of Caracas while this power struggle was going on. "You don't know the AD world," the attorney is reported to have answered. "My strength lies in the base, and the base is in the interior."

"The CDN has to be convened. The CDN has to approve the procedure for selecting the candidate; the union sector has neither the strength nor the authority to impose a candidate in this way." Speaking in San Sebastian, Aragua state, Morales Bello attacked in depth the aspect that might most irritate the grassroots members of AD, those in the interior, and those who do not belong to the "union clique"--in essence, the majority of the AD people. "It is not possible for us to consider ourselves leaders of democracy if we are afraid to apply democratic principles in our own party," he said, adding: "When we try to act in accordance with these principles, there is a tremendous outcry in the party, and they try to impose on us a system in which four men, meeting behind closed doors, are the only ones who have the right to tell us what course to follow, and try to impose their personal opinions on us in this way." Despite this, the communications media, impressed by the overwhelming and surprising nature of the coup, have begun to treat Morales as the loser and Lusinchi as the Democratic Action candidate for the 1983 elections. So in this sense, so far at least, the coup has been a success. And yet, if its essential purpose was to stop Morales Bello, he has come out fighting and hard-hitting. He has said and repeated that he was going to continue in the battle and that he is AD's true "winning card" for the next elections. We will come back to this topic in the future.

#### From Cecilia to Blanquita

The "Cecilia Matos" case has always been viewed by RESUMEN without any false hypocrisy. We have never made any attempt to meddle in the private life of C. A. Perez. But what this case has been and is now is that a political club has grown up around the president's "friend," like an organization for enriching the pals of those in power. This has unleashed a disgusting race by businessmen, especially in the construction industry, to wine and dine, entertain, fawn over, and pamper in every way possible this "friend," the president's "weakness." One of the leaders in this "race" has been Diego Arria. But he has been competing with Enrique Delfino, Arturo Perez Briceno, with the Hatchwell-Toledano, and with Renato Campetti, who set up the modest secretary of the parliamentary group of AD in his elegant mansion in Portofino during one of his "business" trips to Switzerland and Italy. This is what deserves blame. Cecilia Matos has become a center of corruption; this will go down in the history of Venezuela as one of the most revealing episodes of the moral degradation of the time when the Venezuelan state became intoxicated to the point of folly, with an overabundance of money which then corrupted all levels of society. Despite the obvious nature of this, the Venezuelan democratic system has been unable to touch Cecilia Matos, even lightly. She was ordered to appear before the CIEI [Committee Investigating the Illegal Use

of Public Funds by Public Officials and Employees], the congressional commission, and she was also asked to appear in court concerning the "Sierra Nevada" case. But the lady, secure in her olympian heights, ignored these summons and did not deign to appear.

The sharpest financial wizards made their services available to her to manage her fortune, to acquire real estate property for her in New York, to receive her, entertain her, take her here and there. The Cecilia Matos-C. A. Perez case is the shame of Venezuela's AD world. It is the most clearcut and unforgettable indictment of the cowardice of an entire system and of the decadence of a party. And Cecilia Matos has emerged with flying colors from the reaction that RESUMEN began--not against her as a person, but as a symbol. There is nothing unusual about this, since the case is being repeated over and over again and is becoming the norm in this system. And there is nothing strange in the fact that the party which put up with Cecilia Matos and everything she meant--Delfinos, Perez Bricenos, Arrias, etc., etc., etc.,---should now choose Jaime Lusinchi as its presidential candidate. Jaime Lusinchi's Cecilia is named Blanca Ibanez. But unlike Cecilia Matos, who never tried to play a leading role and to have a personal and direct influence in the party, Blanca Ibanez is playing such a role. Against all odds. It doesn't matter about the incidents caused by the family friction created by this situation; this is a matter of private life, as long as it stays confined to private life. But when it goes beyond private life and spills over into scenes in which family scandals are mixed with party scandals, it becomes a matter for public concern.

"The Blanca Ibanez case is much, much more serious than the Cecilia Matos case," RESUMEN was told by a top AD leader, who was appalled about the party's imminent selection of Jaime Lusinchi as its man to oppose Caldera. When Lusinchi was elected secretary general, he set up Blanca Ibanez in the party headquarters, but he then had to send her to a branch office on the Pajaritos corner. There she is the virtual head of the CES of Caracas, acting through Luis Guevara. So the AD members of Caracas are being ruled by Blanca Ibanez.

Some weeks ago, at the Jockey Club in Miami, she was overheard telling Franco D'Agostino: "I got it from Beto Finol. I have just bought a better plane, one I like better than Beto's." And whom was she talking to? Franco D'Agostino, the proto-apostle of Lusinchi, who competes with the other proto-apostle, "Beto" (Alberto) Finol, in providing financial backing for the Lusinchi candidacy. And it is known that Carmelo Lauria is involved in attempts to raise funds for the Lusinchi candidacy. Paradoxically, the argument he is using is that they have to stop Morales Bello.

Has Democratic Action come to this? Is this the party of the people? Is this the organization of Gallegos and Andres Eloy Blanco, and of Betancourt? This is not a matter of getting involved in anyone's private life. But when a public person takes his private life into the public eye, he has to subject it to any criticism it may arouse. Or should arouse, if there is any sense of shame and decency left. So far, we at RESUMEN have not lost that sense.

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